## Specification Am ndm nts

Paragraphs at page 2, starting at line 24:

The gate comparator to be described preferably is realized in JAVA® application software running on a Windows®-like operating system of a modern oscilloscope.

FIGURE 1 is an illustration of a screen display 100 showing two reference waveforms in a waveform display area 110, and a gate comparator control panel in a controls area 115. There are four selectable gate controls (i.e., a measurement window controls), Ref Gate, Gate 1, Gate 2, Gate 3, and Gate 4. Gate 1 is considered to be the a reference gate Ref Gate. The control panel of FIGURE 1 is used to set the working parameters for Ref Gate (and other gates Gate 2, Gate 3, Gate 4, if desired). The waveform display of FIGURE 1 indicates that two gates are active, Gate 1 and Gate 2 producing reference waveforms R1 and R2, respectively.

This control screen has "soft keys" for Run 140, Stop 145, Pause 150, and Reset 155 functions, for controlling a "roll mode" that works like a standard tape deck control. Speed selection for the roll mode scan is also provided via and a control 160 for selecting step size.

Paragraph at page 3, starting at line 5:

FIGURE 2 is an illustration showing the effect of turning-on the gate comparator. FIGURE 2 shows the two reference waveforms R1 and R2 and display M1 of the gate comparison regions. When the gate comparator is turned-on, the value of the signal within all other active gates (i.e., other gates that are also turned-on) will be subtracted from the value of the signal within Gate 1 on a point-by-point basis to produce a difference. This scanning process causes all gates to move together along a signal to maintain their constant space between them.

Paragraph at page 5, starting at line 3:

Another gate comparator control screen display is shown in FIGURE 5. The features of this control screen are as follows. There is a control menu for each of four gates, **Gate 1**, **Gate 2**, **Gate 3**, and **Gate 4**. Each gate menu allows a user to choose a source waveform for the gate and a position for the gate on that waveform. In addition, there is an on/off control for each gate. This control screen also has soft keys for Run, Pause and Stop functions, for controlling a "roll mode" that works like a standard tape deck control. Speed selection for the roll mode scan is also provided via <del>and</del> a control for selecting step size.

Paragraph at page 5, starting at line 19:

Figure 6 is a simplified block diagram of a modern digital oscilloscope 600 useful for practicing the subject invention. It includes an input 601 for acquiring a signal from a circuit under test. The "front end" includes Trigger Circuitry 605 for generating trigger signals to be applied to an Acquisition System 610. Acquisition System 610 acquires digital signal samples continuously, and in response to triggers signals, stores them in an Acquisition memory 615. Acquisition memory 615 supplies signal samples to Rasterizer 620 for processing, storage in raster memory 622, and eventual display. A more analog-like display is obtained by means of the arrangement of a Raster Combiner 625 and Raster Memories 630, 635 that permits graceful decay of the displayed signals. The output of this arrangement is displayed on a display screen 640 of the oscilloscope. The oscilloscope operates under control of two controllers, a process controller 650, and a System controller 660. System controller 660 interfaces with the reference memories REF Memory 1 REF 1, REF Memory 2 REF 2, REF Memory 3 REF 3, and REF Memory 4 REF 4.

Paragraph at page 6, starting at line 14:

Although the gate comparator of the subject invention has been described

as preferably being realized in JAVA® application software running on a Windows®-like operating system, the invention is not intended to be so restricted, and is intended to encompass hardware circuitry for performing the comparison functions described herein.